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 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany
 SUBJECT Military Construction Plans

DATE DISTR. 4 September 1953

NO. OF PAGES 3

PLACE
ACQUIRED

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NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. In an instruction given by a captain at the Ministry of the Interior on 9 March 1953, it was mentioned that the command areas of the KVPD corresponded to the former German army corps headquarters and, as territorial administrative agencies, were assigned more extensive missions. It was said that seven territorial administrative agencies for the KVP and one for the Sea Police were in existence.¹

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2. In mid-March, source determined that the building on Clinka Strasse still housed the offices of Major Generals Heinrich Heitsch and Karl Walter, and learned that all other offices were transferred to the billets on Schneller Strasse and the house of the ministries on Leipziger Strasse. Major General Heitsch was identified as chief of supply services in charge of supply of units with clothing, rations, equipment and payment. Major General Helmut Borufka was director of training. On 9 March, he commanded the Volkspolizei review in Berlin in commemoration of Stalin's death. Major General Professor Dr. Karl Walter, was head of the medical administration.²

3. During the time of observation, source learned that Bauunion Nord/Ost was scheduled to move from Prenzlau to the Luckenwalde area in May or June 1953, since the work in the Prenzlau area was expected to be completed by that time.³

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4. The almost 50 percent reduction of the construction program for 1953 had thrown into confusion the activities of the construction department, and the main construction headquarters and had perplexed the construction contractors. While, because of the draft program for 1953, construction projects for 1953 had been released and started as early as December 1952, the cancellation in late January 1953 left undetermined which projects should be continued and which terminated. Since the Bauunions had to keep their labor force on the payroll, they worked with losses after this time. In mid-March, source had the impression that most of the construction projects for KVPDs were scheduled to be discontinued and that the program for the Ministry of the Interior was also cut down essentially.⁴

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5. A meeting involving all chiefs of the main construction headquarters and the construction directors of Pz divisions and KVPDs was arranged by the Deputy for Construction and Filleting in Id Saarow on 10 March in an effort to decide on all pending questions and, within the shortest practicable period of time, to ascertain the funds needed for construction projects still listed in the program, for construction programs cancelled which, however, would have to be continued to preserve materials; and for construction projects no longer listed the completion of which was believed vital. The main construction headquarters were requested by 20 March to file lists of construction projects listed in the 1953 program; construction projects to be discontinued and vital construction projects not listed in the program. After receipt of the lists, the construction department intended to check, the individual projects for urgency and to accordingly assign the available funds. These measures were expected to have the effect that, in some cases, barracks buildings of the 1952 program would remain without plaster, no further installations would be constructed and, on the other hand, the largest practicable number of structures would be made habitable. The construction directors were advised to cautiously handle the suspension of projects to avoid unrest among the workers. The final program was scheduled to be available by late March 1953.⁴

6. Orders for standardized houses and low buildings worth 15,000,000 eastmarks were placed with the Light Industry-Wooden Structures VVE by the construction department. As following subsequent cancellations in the program deliveries and services resulting from this order were accepted only up to the amount of 5,000,000 eastmarks, difficulties arose at some lumber plants. Because of these blunders in planning, Lieutenant Colonel Max Koehler, Colonel Praessler's deputy, was reassigned to the Filleting department of the territorial administrative agency in Leipzig.⁴

7. A meeting involving Minister of the Interior Willi Stoph, his deputy, Vincenz Mueller, his chief of staff, Bernhardt Rechler, Major General Heitsch and the deputy for construction Willi Mayer, was held at the Ministry of the Interior of 21 March. The topics of the meeting were undetermined.²

1. [redacted] A previous report mentioned command areas. [redacted] The belief that these command areas are identical to the territorial administrative agencies is considered incorrect. Previous reports by another source stated that only four territorial administrative agencies, stationed at Dresden, Leipzig, Dessau and Pasewalk were in existence and conformed to the Armeegruppen of the KVP. [redacted]

2. [redacted] Comment. Reports by deserters stated that the military elements of the Ministry of the Interior were housed in the installations on Schaeffer Strasse, Glinka Strasse and Fehren Strasse, while the KVP headquarters was stationed at Adlershof.

3. [redacted] Comment. A previous report by another source mentioned the intended transfer of Pz division Nordost to Luckenwalde. [redacted]

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4. Comment. A previous report by another source also mentioned a heavy reduction of appropriations for military construction projects. These measures may have become necessary to avoid the risk of cancellation of other state construction projects. It is still undetermined whether the activation of military units will be delayed by these measures.
5. Comment. According to other available information, Vincenz Mueller is chief of staff of National Forces; Bernhard Eechler assistant chief of staff; Major General Heitsch chief of supply services administration; and Major General Willi Mayer probably Deputy for Construction and, in his capacity as Weinberger's successor, Deputy for Economic Affairs, who controls both the construction and the billeting administration.

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